

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Kremmling Field Office
P.O. Box 68
Kremmling, CO 80459**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-120-2008-19-EA

PROJECT NAME: Nunn Well

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T. 12N, R. 76W, 6th PM, Section 29 NWNW

APPLICANT: Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. (John Nunn)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background: The Red Mountain Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRM) analyzed livestock grazing within several thousand acres of private, state, and federal lands along the border of Colorado and Wyoming. Allotment # 07528 (Red Mountain) is included in the analysis area of the CRM.

John Nunn, Needmore Land and Cattle Corp., the BLM, and Owl Mountain Partnership (OMP) have all agreed to drill a well at the above referenced location to add a needed water source and improve livestock distribution within the allotment. The Owl Mountain Partnership has agreed to pay for drilling the well and Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. would purchase and install the pump, pipeline, water troughs, fencing around the well, and other requirements to complete the project.

The BLM filed for a well permit with the state of Colorado in 2008 and was denied a permit. Unbeknownst to the current range management specialist, the BLM had encouraged the permittee to obtain the well permit, which he did. On June 20, 2008, the BLM filed a change of ownership for the permittee's well permit, listing the BLM as the well owner. There are no other water rights in Section 29.

Proposed Action: The Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. is proposing to drill a well within Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain). An approved contractor would drill the new well, install the well casing, and complete all necessary documentation to be provided to the State of Colorado and BLM. The Owl Mountain Partnership has agreed to pay for drilling the well. The contractor would access the well site via an existing access road, with the exception of cross county travel over a short distance at the end of the access route. No new permanent roads would be constructed. The drilling period to complete the well would be during the 2008 field season.

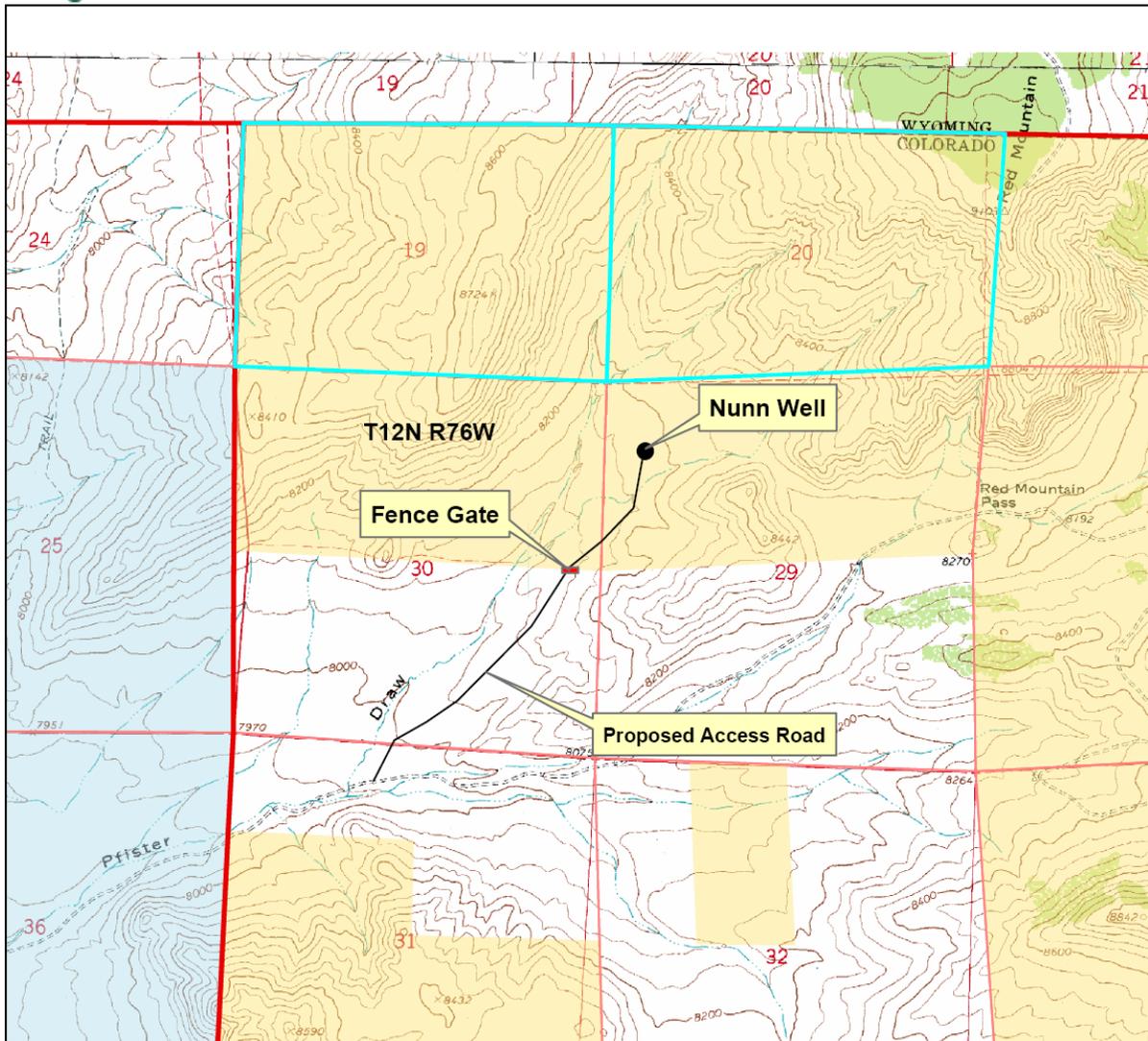
If the well is drilled, Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. would purchase and install the pump, pipeline, water troughs, fencing around the well, and other requirements to complete the project. The well would be developed with a pump, solar if feasible, a short pipeline, and 1-2 watering troughs. The well area would be fenced to protect it from damage from livestock and wildlife. The new tanks would include wildlife ramps to provide escape routes for small mammals and birds that may access the tanks for water; would be furnished with float valves and a drainage system for winterization; and would be anchored and protected by a wood post and rail structure.

Design Features of the Proposed Action:

- The BLM would monitor the project area for the establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species after the project is completed. If any invasive, non-native species become established, it would be the responsibility of Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. to notify the BLM of their location. The BLM would be responsible for their control.
- All disturbed areas would require leveling, re-contouring, and re-seeding following construction. A BLM approved seed mix would be required for the re-seeding. Periodic monitoring of the vegetation would be required following project construction to ensure the seeded vegetation becomes established. If the seeding fails, re-seeding would be required with the same or an alternative seed mix. Once an adequate stand of the intended vegetation is established, monitoring would no longer be required. The BLM would be responsible for the re-seeding and monitoring.
- All areas that are re-seeded should be signed as closed until re-vegetation takes place.
- The BLM requested that the current well permit be updated to identify the BLM as the well owner. The well would not be drilled until this change occurs.
- To help minimize soil disturbance, any cross country travel to the well site would need to be water barred if repeated travel creates a temporary route. If the pipeline's slope exceeds 4%, the pipeline would also need to be water barred.



Nunn Well



Legend

County Roads	Land Status
Major Roads	Bureau of Land Mgt
Reservoirs	Division of Wildlife
Major Streams	National Park
Wilderness Study Area	National Rec Area
ACEC	National Wildlife Refuge
	Private
	State
	State Forest
	US Forest Service

Miles
0 0.1 0.2

1:24,000

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the Accuracy, Reliability, or Completeness of this Data for Individual Use or Aggregate Use with Other Data.

Maps:
BLM, Kremmling FO 07/17/2008

No Action Alternative: The No Action alternative would be to deny this proposal. No water well would be drilled, and the livestock distribution problem within the pasture would remain. Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) would continue to lack water in the area surrounding the proposed well.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: The BLM is specifically responding to a proposal from Needmore Land and Cattle Corp. to drill a water well in allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain). There is a need to consider the application to improve livestock distribution in the allotment.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: Kremmling Resource Management Plan (RMP), Record of Decision (ROD)

Date Approved: December 19, 1984; Updated February 1999

Decision Number/Page: Livestock grazing, pages 6 through 8, as revised.

Decision Language: Investing in cost effective range improvements (primarily through public investment) to implement grazing systems and meet the specific objectives of AMP's

Standards for Public Land Health: In January 1997, Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Standards for Public Land Health. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. The following are the approved standards:

Standard	Definition/Statement
#1 Upland Soils	Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, land form, and geologic processes. Adequate soil infiltration and permeability allows for the accumulation of soil moisture necessary for optimal plant growth and vigor, and minimizes surface runoff.
#2 Riparian Systems	Riparian systems associated with both running and standing water, function properly and have the ability to recover from major surface disturbances such as fire, severe grazing, or 100-year floods. Riparian vegetation captures sediment, and provides forage, habitat and bio-diversity. Water quality is improved or maintained. Stable soils store and release water slowly.
#3 Plant and Animal Communities	Healthy, productive plant and animal communities of native and other desirable species are maintained at viable population levels commensurate with the species and habitat's potential. Plants and animals at both the community and population level are productive, resilient, diverse, vigorous, and able to reproduce and sustain natural fluctuations, and ecological processes.
#4 Threatened and Endangered Species	Special status, threatened and endangered species (federal and state), and other plants and animals officially designated by the BLM, and their habitats are maintained or enhanced by sustaining healthy, native plant and animal communities.
#5 Water Quality	The water quality of all water bodies, including ground water where applicable, located on or influenced by BLM lands will achieve or exceed the Water Quality Standards established by the State of Colorado. Water Quality Standards for surface and ground waters include the designated beneficial uses, numeric criteria, narrative criteria, and anti-degradation requirements set forth under State law as found in (5 CCR 1002-8), as required by Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Because a standard exists for these five categories, a finding must be made for each of them in the environmental analysis. These findings are located in specific elements below or in the Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist (IDT-RRC) (Appendix 1).

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following critical elements: Air Quality, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Cultural Resources, Environmental Justice, Invasive/non-native species, Native American Religious Concerns, Farmlands- Prime and Unique, Water Quality, Wastes-Hazardous or Solid, Wetlands and Riparian Zones, Wetlands and Riparian Zones, Water Quality, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness were evaluated and determined that they were not present or that there would be no impact to them from the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative. See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1 for further information.

The following critical elements were determined to be potentially impacted and were carried forward for analysis from the IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: The proposed well would be located in a sagebrush habitat type. Important migratory birds expected to inhabit the project site include horned larks, red-tail hawks, sage thrashers, common nighthawks, green-tailed towhees, and western bluebirds.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed well development would improve livestock grazing distribution and management in allotment # 07258. Better livestock management would result in more suitable habitat for the species listed above. Grass and forb cover would increase thereby providing additional food, cover, and nest material for migratory birds. The proposed well development would also provide an additional water source for birds and their prey base.

The No Action Alternative would not result in more intensive livestock management. Grass productivity would remain as it currently exists and cover for ground nesting birds would not increase. No additional water for migratory birds would be available in the pasture as a result of this alternative.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES (includes a finding on Standard 4)

Affected Environment: A list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species which could inhabit the proposed project area was received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) March 31, 2008. Analysis of this list indicated that no listed species would be directly impacted by the proposed project.

The Proposed Action is located within the Laramie River basin, which is tributary to the Platte River System. The USFWS has determined that any water depletion within the Platte River jeopardizes the continued existence of one or more federally-listed threatened or endangered species and adversely modifies or destroys designated and proposed critical habitat. Depletions

may affect and are likely to adversely affect the whooping crane, the interior least tern, the piping plover, and the pallid sturgeon in Nebraska.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed well's livestock use was estimated at 83 cows for approximately 77 days, resulting in an annual depletion of 0.28 acre-feet/year. A programmatic biological opinion was completed on June 16, 2006, that covers new depletions, but the exact reasonable and prudent alternatives for federal depletions from new projects is still being determined. The BLM has submitted a request for consultation and would comply with the reasonable and prudent alternatives once the USFWS determines them. The No Action Alternative would not impact the above federally-listed species.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: Neither the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative would prevent allotment # 07258 from meeting this standard.

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following non-critical elements were determined to be potentially impacted and were carried forward for analysis from the IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Affected Environment: Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) contains 5,438 acres of intermixed BLM-administered public land and private land. The BLM portion of the allotment is permitted for 209 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) with a grazing season of 7/1 through 9/15. A large basin in the allotment is hardly used because of a lack of water. As a result, livestock avoid use in this basin and grazing within the allotment is uneven with some areas grazed more heavily than others.

Environmental Consequences: Implementation of the Proposed Action would create a source of water for livestock and wildlife in an area where there is a serious shortage of water. Opening this area to increased livestock grazing would improve livestock distribution and create more even grazing throughout the allotment and better utilization of the vegetation resource. Wildlife would also benefit from the additional water source. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not improve livestock distribution and thus would not benefit the vegetation and wildlife in the allotment.

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: Soil information is from the Larimer County Soil Survey and has not been field verified. The proposed access road from the existing two-track is mapped as starting on “Pendergrass-Rock outcrop complex, 15-25% slopes” and proceeding to “Clergern fine sandy loams, 2-10% slopes”. Near the southern property boundary, the route appears to cross a small unit of “Kildor-Shale outcrop, 5-30% slopes”, before returning to Clergern soils.

Both the Pendergrass and Clergern soils have fine sandy loam surface textures and rapid permeability. The Pendergrass complex, however, is considered to be highly erodible by water and wind erosion, and has rapid rates of runoff, due to the rock outcrops that generally make up 50% of the unit. Plant available moisture tends to be low. Clergern soils formed in alluvium and valley-filling material from sandstone and shale, and rock contents tend to be only 0-15% per volume. The soils have moderately rapid permeability and medium runoff rates. The soils have moderate water erosion hazard, but are considered highly erodible by wind. Plant available moisture is high.

The Kildor unit is generally 35% shale outcrop, and the Kildor clay loam soil is generally about 20 inches deep, overlying shale. The soils have a surface texture of clay loam, with clay approximately 8 inches from the surface. Permeability is slow and runoff is rapid. The hazard of water and wind erosion is generally moderate to severe.

Ephemeral drainages in the area tend to be highly incised, with the proposed access road crossing near the end of one discontinuous gully.

Environmental Consequences: Accessing the site with a drill rig and trucks would cause soil compaction and displacement along the access road. The sand components tend to be easily eroded, making good re-vegetation and drainage important in reducing erosion from the

construction areas. The actual well site disturbance would be fairly small and occur in a gently sloped location. The proposed fencing around the well would also aid in re-vegetation of the site. The design features of the Proposed Action would help to mitigate impacts to soils.

Under the No Action Alternative, an opportunity to improve overall allotment health by facilitating livestock distribution would be foregone. Existing conditions would be expected to continue.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: The allotment is considered to be meeting Standard #1. The Proposed Action would assist the area in continuing to meet the standard by creating an upland water source. The No Action alternative would continue the existing conditions.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The project area is composed entirely of the Subalpine Loam Range site. This site is dominated by grasses (65%) with a small shrub component (20%) and a variety of forbs (15%). The forbs can vary greatly in both production and species composition from year to year depending on precipitation amounts and timing. Grasses found on the project area include Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), Parry danthonia (*Danthonia parryi*), needle and thread grass (*Hesperostipa comata*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), bluegrasses (*Poa* spp), and slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*). Shrubs include big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*) serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp).

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would directly affect the vegetation in a small area during well drilling and pipeline and water troughs installation. The vegetation would be severely disturbed in this small area. The area would be re-seeded to return the area to its natural state. The remainder of the vegetation in the area would receive an increase in grazing pressure. The new water source would open a large area to livestock grazing and increased wildlife use. With proper grazing management, the vegetation would receive increased but controlled use and should not change the species composition and/or production.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) was assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado (Standards) in July 2002. The ID team determined the allotment was in compliance with the Standards.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The proposed project area provides habitat for a variety of species including mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, pronghorn, moose and a variety of small mammals. Deer, elk and pronghorn use the area yearlong with most use occurring during the winter. Coyotes, badgers, white-tail prairie dogs, and several other species of rodents are yearlong residents of the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed well development would provide an additional water source for big game and small mammals during the summer season, as well as, improve livestock distribution during the grazing season. The change in livestock distribution would improve forage conditions and provide additional food and cover vegetation for wildlife using the allotment. The proposed project would not conflict with terrestrial wildlife since habitat disturbance would be minimal. All vegetative disturbances associated with the project would be reclaimed. Harassment or disturbance of wildlife would also be minimal since drilling activities would be short term, in an isolated area, and not likely to occur during periods of animal concentration.

The No Action Alternative would not improve livestock grazing distribution and would not provide an additional water source for wildlife. If the No Action Alternative was implemented, there would not be any additional forage for wildlife in allotment # 07258.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): Allotment # 07258 would continue to meet this standard with implementation of either the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative. However, implementation of the Proposed Action would improve the allotment for wildlife while the No Action Alternative would not provide additional forage and cover vegetation since poor livestock distribution would continue. Allotment # 07258 was assessed for standards and is meeting this standard.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RIGHTS

Affected Environment: The proposed well is mapped as occurring in a remnant gravel deposit that outcrops along the head of Pfister Draw. Most of the deposit appears to have been eroded away, with just a small area remaining. The deposit would be expected to have a high transmissivity.

The BLM filed for a well permit with the state of Colorado in 2008 and was denied a permit. Unbeknownst to the current range management specialist, the BLM had encouraged the permittee to obtain the well permit, which he did. On June 20, 2008, the BLM filed a change of ownership for the permittee's well permit, listing the BLM as the well owner. There are no other water rights in Section 29.

Environmental Consequences: The well appears to be located within gravel deposits that may act as a recharge zone for Pfister Draw. Due to the small size of the collection area and the depth of the deposit, it may be a low yield well and tied to precipitation in recent years. The geologic information for the area is limited, however, and the actual deposit may be better than expected.

The well permit is not a water right, but does permit the well to be drilled, and upon completion, would be registered with the state. The well would be permitted for livestock use, not to exceed 15 gallons/minute and may not injure any existing water rights. Due to the well permit controlling the use of the well, the BLM would not proceed with the project until the well is permitted in the BLM's name.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: All resource values have been evaluated for cumulative impacts. Due to the small nature of the proposed disturbance, and limited development within the surrounding area, there would be no cumulative impacts.

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: The proposed project was posted on the Kremmling Field Office Internet NEPA Register and public room NEPA board.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

FONSI

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Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, and considering the significance criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27, I have determined that the Proposed Action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.

DECISION RECORD

DECISION: It is my decision to authorize the Proposed Action as described in the attached EA. This decision is contingent on meeting all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements listed below.

RATIONALE: The Nunn Well will improve livestock distribution in the Allotment # 07528 (Red Mountain) and thus will improve vegetation and benefit wildlife.

MITIGATION MEASURES: See design features of the Proposed Action and Attachment #1 for standard Cultural Stipulations.

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING:

Invasive Non-native Species:

- The BLM will monitor the project area for the establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species after the project is completed. If invasive, non-native species become established or spread as a result of the Proposed Action, BLM will be responsible for their control.

Vegetation:

- Periodic monitoring of the vegetation will be required following project construction to ensure the seeded vegetation becomes established. If the seeding fails, reseeded will be required with the same or an alternative seed mix. Once an adequate stand of the intended vegetation is established, monitoring will no longer be required. The BLM will be responsible for the re-seeding and monitoring.

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Joe Stout

DATE: 7/28/08

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ David Stout

DATE SIGNED: 7/29/08

ATTACHMENTS:

1). Standard Cultural Stipulations

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist

Attachment #1

Standard Cultural & Paleontological stipulations:

The holder shall immediately bring to the attention of the Authorized Officer any and all antiquities, or other objects of historic, paleontological, or scientific interest including but not limited to, historic or prehistoric ruins or artifacts DISCOVERED as a result of operations under this authorization (16 U.S.C. 470.-3, 36 CFR 800.112). The holder shall immediately suspend all activities in the area of the object and shall leave such discoveries intact until written approval to proceed is obtained from the Authorized Officer. Approval to proceed will be based upon evaluation of the object(s). Evaluation shall be by a qualified professional selected by the Authorized Officer from a Federal agency insofar as practicable (BLM Manual 8142.06E). When not practicable, the holder shall bear the cost of the services of a non-Federal professional.

Within five working days the Authorized Officer will inform the holder as to:

- Whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- The mitigation measures the holder will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary); and,
- A timeframe for the Authorized Officer to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800.11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the Authorized Officer are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the holder wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the Authorized Officer will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the holder will be responsible for mitigation costs. The Authorized Officer will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the Authorized Officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the holder will then be allowed to resume construction.

Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest that are outside of the authorization boundaries but directly associated with the impacted resource will also be included in this evaluation and/or mitigation.

Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest, identified or unidentified, that are outside of the authorization and not associated with the resource within the authorization will also be protected. Impacts that occur to such resources, which are related to the authorizations activities, will be mitigated at the holder's cost.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the holder of this authorization must notify the Authorized Officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4 (c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the Authorized Officer

Appendix #1

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ANALYSIS REVIEW RECORD AND CHECKLIST:

Project Title: Nunn Well

Project Leader: Richard Johnson

Consultation/Permit Requirements:

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO		6/24/08	BBW	
Native American	5/9/08	6/10/08	BBW	To date no Native American tribe has identified any area of Traditional spiritual concern.
T&E Species/FWS	1/08/08 (Depletions only)		PB	A request for consultation was mailed on 6/26/08 to the USFWS after a process was agreed upon in May, 2008.
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)	3/13/08		PB	A well permit was filed on and denied. On 6/20/08, the BLM filed with the state requesting to be the well owner. No drilling would occur until the permit lists the BLM as the owner.

(NP) = Not Present

(NI) = Resource/Use Present but Not Impacted

(PI) = Potentially Impacted and Brought Forward for Analysis.

NP NI PI	Discipline/Name		Date Review Comp.	Initials	Review Comments (required for Critical Element NIs, and for elements that require a finding but are not carried forward for analysis.)
CRITICAL ELEMENTS					
NI	Air Quality	Belcher	6/24/08	PB	There would be no impact to air quality from the Proposed Action.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Stout	7/28/08	JS	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NI	Cultural Resources	Wyatt	6/24/08	BBW	A cultural resource inventory (#CR-08-29) was conducted on approximately 1 acre of area for drilling. No cultural resources were located within the project area. Thus, no historic properties would be impacted.
NP	Environmental Justice	Stout	7/28/08	JS	According to the most recent Census Bureau statistics (2000), there are no minority or low income communities within the Kremmling Planning Area.
NP	Farmlands, Prime and Unique	Belcher	6/24/08	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NP	Floodplains	Belcher	6/24/08	PB	The Proposed Action is located in an upland area and would not affect any floodplain.
NI	Invasive, Non-native Species	Johnson	1/8/08	RJ	There are no known invasive or non-native species in the project area. Since construction

				equipment is a common pathway for the importation of invasive, non-native species seeds into an area, the BLM would monitor the site after construction. Thus, there should be minimal impacts.
PI	Migratory Birds McGuire	4/25/08	MM	See analysis in EA.
NI	Native American Religious Concerns Wyatt	6/24/08	BBW	To date no Native American tribe has identified any area of Traditional spiritual concern.
PI	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4) McGuire	4/25/08	MM	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid Hodgson	2/8/08	KH	There are no quantities of wastes, hazardous or solid, located on BLM-administered lands in the proposed project area, and there would be no wastes generated as a result of the Proposed Action or No Action alternative.
NI	Water Quality, Surface and Ground (Finding on Standard 5) Belcher	6/24/08	PB	The well would be drilled by a licensed well driller, following all state regulations to protect ground water quality. There would be no impact to surface water quality.
NP	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2) Belcher	6/24/08	PB	The well is in an upland area and would not affect any wetland areas.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers Sterin	7/2/08	JJM	There are no eligible Wild and Scenic River segments in the proposed project area.
NP	Wilderness Sterin	7/2/08	JJM	There is no designated Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS (A finding must be made for these elements)				
PI	Soils (Finding on Standard 1) Belcher	6/24/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3) Johnson	1/8/08	RJ	See analysis in EA>
NP	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3) McGuire	4/25/08	MM	No aquatic wildlife present. Finding: N/A
PI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3) McGuire	4/25/08	MM	See analysis in EA.
OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS				
NI	Access/Transportation Monkouski	7/2/08	JJM	No Impacts.
NP	Fire Wyatt	6/24/08	BBW	There would be no impacts.
NP	Forest Management Belcher	5/19/08	KB	No forest resources are present.
NI	Geology and Minerals Hodgson	2/8/08	KH	No impacts.
PI	Hydrology/Water Rights Belcher	6/24/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
NI	Paleontology Rupp	2/20/08	FGR	The proposed project area is geologically mapped as Triassic and Permian rock. These formations have been given a Potential Fossil Yield Classification of 3 and a Condition 2 ranking. This means that there is moderate to high potential for discovery of significant fossil resources. A preliminary paleontological inventory was completed by the staff archaeologist/paleontologist on June 2, 2008. No fossil resources were discovered. Thus, there would be no impacts.
NI	Noise Monkouski	7/2/08	JJM	No impacts. There would be a minimal increase in noise during construction, but it would be temporary and short term.
PI	Range Management Johnson	1/8/08	RJ	See analysis in EA.

NP	Lands/ Realty Authorizations Cassel	1/16/08	SC	There are not leases, permits or ROWs in the location of the proposed action.
NI	Recreation Monkouski	7/2/08	JJM	No Impacts.
NI	Socio-Economics Stout	7/28/08	JS	There would be no impacts.
NI	Visual Resources Hodgson	4/14/08	KH	There would be no impacts to VRM classification (Class III) from implementation of the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative.
NI	Cumulative Impact Summary Stout	7/28/08	JS	There would be no impacts.
FINAL REVIEW				
	P&E Coordinator Stout	7/28/08	JS	
	Field Manager D. Stout			